

MARTLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1785.

H A G U E, January 7.

THE last dispatches from France, addressed to the register of the States General, are kept from the public view with the profoundest secrecy. This silence generally excites secret clamours among the Antigallican party, who take occasion therefrom to say, that the republic will inevitably be deluded by the hope which it has formed of being effectually secured by the court of France; but people who are in a condition to know better, do not suffer themselves to be hurried away either by prejudice or hatred, and are of a very different opinion, for they positively declare, that a declaration of war will happen on the part of France, against the emperor.

With respect to the reports which have been made on account of the resolution entered into by the republic, of yielding to the demands of the emperor, because the States General see themselves deserted by France; they are as premature and without foundation, as the report that the empress was about to raise 80,000 men, in order to support the Austrian cause.

L O N D O N, January 6.

The affairs of the Dutch are still as critical as they were six weeks ago; for though the emperor is said to have consented to a renewal of the negotiations, and to have accepted the mediation of France, the negotiations, like the neutrality proposed by the empress during the late war, are armed: the Dutch and emperor seem only to have agreed to an armed truce; for the former are making the most vigorous preparations for war, as appears from the following proclamation, issued on Christmas Eve, by the prince of Orange, in his character of captain-general of the confederated Netherlands.

"His Serene Highness authorized by an express resolution of their High Mightinesses of the 29th of November, commands all colonels and commanding officers of all the regiments, as well of cavalry and dragoons, as of infantry, and also of all corps of artillery and miners, in the service of the States General, to make all necessary preparations for carrying speedily into effect the plan of augmentation of the army, adopted by their High Mightinesses: according to which plan an augmentation is to take place, of thirteen men including a corporal, and as many privates in every troop of cavalry and dragoons; of seven men in each company of grenadiers of the regiments of Dutch foot-guards; of one sergeant, one corporal and eleven men in every grenadier company of the sixty-nine battalions of the national German, and Walloon infantry, in the pay of the states; and of one sergeant, corporal, drummer, and eight privates, in all the other companies of these battalions; of 50 men in each of the Swiss regiments of lieutenant-general L'Escher, major-general Schmid's regiment of Grisons; of one second-lieutenant, two bombardiers, 27 gunners, and two drummers in every company of artillery; of one sergeant, one corporal, and 12 men in every company of miners. His Serene Highness therefore directs, that the colonels and commanding officers do make all the necessary contracts, &c. that these new levies may be supplied with all possible dispatch, with arms, horses, and all other requisites: he further directs, that the recruiting officers of each corps do not desert from enlisting men, even after they shall have completed the number of recruits wanted in their respective corps, but that they continue to recruit until they receive official notice that the augmentation of the whole army in general has been effected.

(Signed) WILLIAM, Prince of Orange.

By his Highness's command,

T. J. De Larray.

Jan. 14. All the French newspapers say absolutely, that at this moment they are equipping at Brest four ships of the line, and four frigates, and also that the destination of this squadron had been officially demanded by the British ambassador.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, dated January 7.

"A body of recruits coming from Switzerland, in order to assist the States General, have been stopped and taken prisoners by the emperor's troops, together with the officer who commanded them. Another corps of two hundred and fifty men, from the Grave of Salm, designed for the same service, have also been intercepted. These hostilities will be the cause of much disturbance, as it will confirm the belief that the emperor will not leave any stone unturned, in order to revenge the injury which he has sustained from the United Provinces. Also we are informed, that the prince of Orange is resolved to make a vigorous attack upon the Low Countries, un-

less he perceives that the emperor will in a short time come to some accommodation."

The last letters from Peterburgh inform, that the empress is putting her marine on the most formidable footing, in order to maintain her superiority in the Black Sea.

Extract of a letter from Braunau, December 13.

"Yesterday morning at eight o'clock the regiment of Tellier, consisting of 3500 men, with the artillery and sixteen ammunition waggons, marched from hence to Merrel and Altmotting, in order to take their route through Vilsbiburg and along the borders of Landshut to their destination. The same day arrived at one o'clock in the afternoon, the regiment of Latterman, consisting also of 3500 men, which will march to-morrow along the borders of Regensburg, which will be followed by the regiments of dragoons, Karel and Kofang, and two others. Several regiments have also passed through Scharding, and we are assured, that the number of the army appointed for the Austrian Netherlands, amounts to 47,000 men."

Jan. 26. Yesterday his majesty went in state to the house of peers, and being seated on the throne, in his royal robes, the commons were sent for, and being come to the bar with their speaker, his majesty made the following speech:

"My lords and gentlemen,

"After the laborious attendance of the last session of parliament, it has given me peculiar pleasure, that the situation of public affairs has admitted of so long a recess.

"Among the objects which now require consideration, I must particularly recommend to your earnest attention the adjustment of such points in the commercial intercourse between Great Britain and Ireland, as are not yet finally arranged. The system which will unite both kingdoms the most closely on principles of reciprocal advantage, will, I am persuaded, best ensure the general prosperity of my dominions.

"I have the satisfaction to acquaint you, that notwithstanding any appearance of differences on the continent, I continue uniformly to receive, from all foreign powers the strongest assurances of their good disposition towards this country.

"Gentlemen of the house of commons,

"I have ordered the estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you. I confide in your liberality and zeal to grant the necessary supplies, with a just regard as well to the economy requisite in every department, as to the maintenance of the national credit, and the real exigencies of the public service.

"My lords and gentlemen,

"The success which has attended the measures taken in the last session towards the suppression of smuggling, and for the improvement of the revenue, will encourage you to apply yourselves, with continual assiduity, to those important objects. You will, I trust, also take into early consideration, the matters suggested in the reports of the commissioners of public accounts, and such further regulations as may appear to be necessary in the different offices of the kingdom.

"I have the fullest reliance on the continuance of your faithful and diligent exertions in every part of your public duty. You may at all times depend on my hearty concurrence in every measure which can tend to alleviate our national burdens, to secure the true principles of the constitution, and to promote the general welfare of my people."

Feb. 4. The cluster of islands called the Hebrides, if they had been lately discovered in the Pacific Ocean, would have been colonised by Englishmen. In extent of territory, they equal the United Provinces; in climate, soil, bays, harbours, fisheries on their coasts, &c. they are infinitely superior. They are neglected, however, by England, and almost depopulated, while Holland contains 113

"A cluster of islands in the southern Pacific Ocean, the most northern of which was discovered by the famous navigator Quiros in 1606; but which until captain Cook's time was supposed to be part of a southern continent named Terra Australis incognita. Captain Cook ascertained the extent and situation of these islands, and affixed to the whole group the above name. They are 17 in number, some of which have received names from European navigators, while others retain their native appellations; and are situated between 14 deg. 29 min. and 20 deg. 4 min. S. lat. and between 166 deg. 41 min. and 176 deg. 21 min. E. long. Mallicolia and Tanna, are the principal islands; the latter contains a furious volcano, and captain Cook describes the inhabitants on the former, as the most ugly, ill-proportioned people he ever saw.

cities, 1400 villages, and two million of inhabitants.

A noble lord, not now in office, has received a letter from his son at Paris, to which he is informed, that if a judgment may be formed from the preparations which are now carrying on with the greatest activity throughout France, he might venture to predict, that the French will take the field in the spring as allies to the Dutch. It is now the received opinion, and people seem to speak of it with confidence, that two considerable armies are to encamp on the frontiers as soon as the season will admit; one in Flanders, the other in Alsace: to the latter province three regiments of horse, two of dragoons, and eleven of infantry, have already received orders to march as soon as the roads are passable. It is not however expected, that hostilities will be commenced on that side; the French know, that if they were to act offensively in that quarter, they must bear the burden of the war there; whereas, acting only as auxiliaries in Flanders, the Dutch will pay their troops. The troops in Alsace will therefore form an army of observation only, and act merely on the defensive; in order to cover the French territories contiguous to Germany from any sudden incursion of the imperialists.

The Venetian man of war the St. Charles, of 80 guns, commanded by chevalier Emo, an old distinguished admiral, with 800 men on board, among whom were some volunteers of rank, was lost, in a heavy storm, and all on board perished.

The military forces of the emperor of Germany amount to 364,305 men.

Feb. 5. The duke of Leinster's having joined the opposition in Ireland, and declared in favour of a parliamentary reform, is to administration a very serious event; he returns for boroughs fourteen members, and has considerable influence in several counties. This will in a great measure tend to the removal of the duke of Rutland, who, it is reported in Dublin, has been indiscreet enough, in his moments of festivity, to declare his sentiments too freely upon the subject.

The official trance in which the minister has so completely lulled the unhappy year 1785, by excluding it totally from the royal speech, and making no sort of mention of it with respect to supplies, estimates, &c. bears more internal testimony of contrivance and design than at first there appears. His official chimeras cannot longer pass upon the waking intellects of such a nation as Great Britain; it was natural enough, therefore, to consign them to repose, as the only expedient for his safety.

The discontents in Scotland have now prevailed for many months, and many loyal modes of application for redress have been adopted, but the ministry have other matters to attend to, which more nearly concern them; they have first to take care of their posts; they have to oblige their friends, and to look after the India directors; all this will afford them sufficient employment, without attending to either Scotch or Irish complaints, or even any other grievances which are nearer home.

Whatever men may think of the situation of affairs in Scotland, and however they may affect to despise the meetings which have been held in the Highlands, all accounts from thence agree, that there never was a period since the rebellion when the tempers of the people were so violently agitated as they are at present; new associations are forming every day in all parts of the country; and the most serious engagements have been made by many thousands, to oppose steadily the oppressive tax which the minister has so arbitrarily laid upon them.

Orders are sent to Cork to provide provisions for 4000 tons of shipping, which are shortly to rendezvous at that port, for the purpose of embarking four of the regiments now on duty in Ireland, for the Leeward Islands and America, where they are going to relieve the garrisons.

There are private letters in town from America, that mention a resolution come to by several of the provincial congresses, not to admit of the exportation of lumber to the British West-India Islands, until the restraint laid upon the American commerce with respect to conveying to Europe the produce of the islands, is entirely removed. Should this resolution be adhered to, it will exceedingly distress our planters.

Extract of a letter from Paris, February 5.

"Affairs have again taken a new turn, and now we talk of peace with as much boldness as ever; it is universally believed, that a plan for settling the differences between Holland and the emperor, an equivalent having been offered on condition of the house of Austria for ever abandoning their claim on the Scheldt. This is the fact."

ANNAPOLIS, April 21:

Chales county, William and Mary parish, April 15, 1785.

"Sed omnia una manet vox, et calcanda
Semel via leti." HORACE.

"But one night awaits all, and the road of death
must once be travelled."

"On Saturday the 19th of March 1785, the
rev. Mr. JOHN M'PHERSON unfortunately ended
his days by the fright of his horse, who ran him
rapidly against a tree, when on his way to his re-
sidence from Benedict, and fractured his skull—This
gentleman was between 50 and 60 years of age.

"He was a truly pious and good christian—im-
proved by education, study, and travel—charitable
without the shew—benevolent to all—a sincere friend
—kind master—an ornament to his profession, and
an example of this age—loved by good, and feared
by bad men—admired by all, alas, though imitated
by few, and paralleled scarce by any—In this pa-
rish (where he was pastor near thirty years) his cha-
racter—his virtues, &c. will ever be remembered—
it is engraven in their minds, and can never be for-
gotten—Like him, let's learn to live—Like him, be
always prepared to die—From circumstances, his
death was instantaneous—without pain, out of this
world into a better, (as he was a righteous man,)
where there is no pain or sorrow. Of the shortness
and uncertainty of all things here below, we should
have a full conviction—Each day brings us nearer
to eternity—Let our endeavours (like the above good
man's) be, that each day also may bring us nearer
to a blessed ETERNITY."

ANSWER to the PLANTER; so far especially as con-
cerns the colleges, or university.

AN ADDRESS, signed a Planter (dated from Worcester
county, but bearing evident marks of Baltimore,
where it was first published in the news-papers) hath
been since re-published in hand-bills, and distributed or
stuck up in taverns and places of public resort, especial-
ly in the forests and remoter parts of the eastern shore,
to work upon the ignorant and unwary, who have sel-
dom an opportunity of seeing, or receiving a true ac-
count of, the laws made for their government, till long
after they are passed; and who, upon the subject of
taxation, above all others, are most easily misled and in-
flamed by designing men, with the old cry of "grievous
oppression! intolerable burdens!"—with which, if the
Planter may be believed, the good people of this state
have been loaded by their general assembly, at the last
session, beyond all their neighbours, and out of every
proportion to their abilities.

It is not the design of the present ADDRESS to com-
bat phantoms, or try to remove the Planter's dreadful
apprehensions and alarms, respecting BILLS not yet
passed. The bill to which he refers hath been expressly
printed and distributed for public consideration by the
people's own immediate representatives; and it cannot
be doubted but they will pay a faithful regard to what-
ever instructions they may justly and fairly receive from
them.

But the Planter hath not confined himself to BILLS
not yet passed. He hath reprobated almost the whole
money-transactions of the last session of assembly; and
particularly those laws whereby the public finances have
been arranged, and other foundations laid, with such
ease to the people, and such care and ability in the le-
gislation, as (it is believed) will prove of the most last-
ing advantage to the state, and meet the warmest ap-
plause of succeeding generations!

But the Planter exclaims against the whole in the
gross, and strives to inflame the people even into mad-
ness and despair, as if wholly ruined and undone.—
"You cannot (says he) salt even your mule without
paying a tax—a tax of eight-pence for every bushel of
salt you use; besides the state is burthened with fifteen
thousand pounds to open the river PATOWMACK for the
benefit of the state of Virginia; and also taxed with two
thousand five hundred pounds per year for ever, for the
support of two colleges, where gentlemen's children are to
be educated at the public expence."

The whole of the foregoing paragraph, as the Planter
would have it understood, will appear to be intended as
a gross deception upon the people, to procure their
names to petitions or instructions, before they can see
the laws which are therein referred to. By what the
Planter says, he would have it believed either that
"there is no duty" on salt in the neighbouring states,
or much less than eight pence per bushel;—that Mary-
land alone, and at her own expence, is to open the
river Patowmack, for the sole benefit of Virginia;—and
that the colleges or university of this state are to be sup-
ported by some appropriation of public money, operating
as a new burden or tax upon the poor, for the particular
benefit of the rich; and upon some grievous foundation
different from public seminaries in other states."

Although a number of misrepresentations be thus
jumbled together by the Planter, yet the chief design of
the whole seems to be against the two colleges. For no
instructions as yet appear respecting the salt tax, the Pa-
towmack and other taxes complained of by him; but
instructions have been promoted in some counties, "dis-
approving all such laws passed the last session of assembly
as appropriate public money to the support of colleges,
and praying that they may be repealed, or at least sus-
pended for seven years." It is very easy to get numbers
of signatures to any paper, which promises the removal of
any grievance or any abatement of taxes. Some cannot
read, and many more cannot judge of the artifices of
designing men.

When these instructions come forward to the legisla-
ture, it will be readily discovered whether they have
been promoted and signed chiefly by a certain class of
men, who have not less greedily fought and obtained

* If duties were not laid on such articles as salt, spiritu-
ous liquors, and other consumptions, the landed property
would pay the whole taxes and numbers of citizens pay na-
thing at all.

the aid of public money to colleges and seminaries under
their own direction, than they have endeavoured to
subvert and destroy all other seminaries, the direction
of which they cannot engross to themselves. By this
criterion let the weight and candour of their instructions
be estimated.

In the mean time, it is the further design of the pre-
sent address, to vindicate the two colleges in question
from the misrepresentations of those who seek to destroy
them in their infancy, although begun and hitherto
rising into public usefulness, almost wholly at the gene-
rous expence of private contributors.

The great design of these colleges, as it is expressed
in their charters or acts of incorporation by the legisla-
ture, is for the common and equal benefit of citizens of
all denominations and classes, without preference of the
rich to the poor. On the contrary the former are to pay
for their instruction, and the poor to be admitted free
as the air, and instructed gratis, or without pay.—But
a writer who will assert that the Maryland Patowmack
law is a burden of fifteen thousand pounds for the benefit of
Virginia (without intimating the least benefit it may be
of to Maryland) will gain little credit, when in the
same paragraph, he would have it believed that the col-
leges are at the public expence, and supported by
grievous taxes for the benefit of the rich more than the
poor.

The Patowmack navigation acts, both in Maryland
and Virginia, owe their rise and establishment chiefly to
that great and good man, general WASHINGTON; who
at the close of his glorious labours in war recom-
mended it as one of the first and greatest works of peace,
to make permanent provision for the encouragement of
arts and sciences, agriculture, commerce, navigation,
and every domestic improvement which can contribute to
the further civilization of his country, and the render-
ing it as enlightened and happy, as he hath contributed
to render it independent and free. It is only by improve-
ments like these, and especially by the opening our in-
land-water carriage, for a more ready communication
of the mutual benefits of commerce, arts and know-
ledge, that our connexion with the vast states, now
rising up within our western territories, can be main-
tained, or made the permanent basis of our future em-
pire and glory! Their trade will otherwise go down the
Mississippi.

The opening the Patowmack, and the communica-
tion with the western waters, for the benefit of trade, is
to be by similar laws of both states, forming a company
of adventurers or subscribers for shares, who are to re-
ceive a toll at a future day if the design succeeds; and
each state by law engages for a small number of shares,
with a proportion of the toll, in order to encourage the
design, and maintain a legislative control over the
company for the public good. This cannot be called a
separate tax or burden on Maryland for the benefit of
Virginia. On the contrary it is probable that Mary-
land may receive the first and greatest benefit; as
George-town is a higher landing than Alexandria.

This is said to be the true tenor of the Patowmack
laws, which it is hoped will be soon published to speak
for themselves. The state ought to wish that further
laws of the same kind might be made for the great Sus-
quehanna & waters, up to their highest sources; and
when that shall be done, it is probable that no more
complaints will come from any Baltimore writers on
this score. It is hoped also that the complaints about
the colleges may be quieted in the like manner, as they
will be found to be alike without foundation.

The Planter says that he does not disapprove of esta-
blishing seminaries of learning; but, if at the public
expence, he would have them all for the poor. This
appears more generous than just. They should be alike
for both. Much has been done in Maryland by the
establishment of free schools, where the poor might be
educated with others, in the common principles of
learning; and more was intended by the western shore
college act, for the regulation and further encourage-
ment of such schools in each county; and will probably
be soon carried into execution. But such schools were
not intended, and cannot be made wholly sufficient,
for raising up men for the liberal professions of life, and
the great duties and offices of the state, whether legisla-
tive, executive or judicial. And without a succession
of such men, educated in the several states, they must
soon be obliged to fill every important place of trust,
with men of foreign education; or leave a few of their
own citizens, who may happen to have superior abilities
or acquisitions, to acquire too great an ascendancy in
all public measures; unless the state is left to suffer for
want of their service.

The states of Virginia, Massachusetts and Connecti-
cut can look, with joy, an hundred years back to the
foundation of their colleges; and can count ten thou-
sands of their citizens educated, and millions of their
treasure saved by these domestic institutions.

Virginia, besides the liberal endowment of her an-
cient college, hath extended her care westward as far
as her dominion reaches; and hath made a liberal
grant of land for the foundation of a college at Ken-
tucky, on the waters of the Ohio. The university of
Pennsylvania hath got more than a capital of fifty thou-
sand pounds of confiscated property; and congress have
allowed to Dickinson college in that state, the present
use of the spacious public buildings at Carlisle, which
will probably be continued to the institution for ever.
The legislature of New York, among their first works
after regaining their city, have revived their ancient
college and erected it into an university, with sundry
subordinate colleges, proposed in other parts of the
state. In none of these states has this been called a
waste of public money; to be made up by taxes. They
eliminate the contrary way, and consider it as a saving
to the public.

Thus while so much has been done, and is still doing
in the sister states, for advancing their more immediate
honour as well as happiness, by public seminaries of
learning and virtue, it was certainly time for Maryland
to think of permanent establishments of a like kind; as
well in justice to her numerous youth, as to maintain
her rank and dignity, in the present enlightened age,
among the confederated nations of America. She was
inferior to none of them in the means of accomplishing
such a work; and the time was favourable, when we

† Pennsylvania hath just passed a law appointing com-
missioners for that purpose.

were not only, through Divine Providence, restored
to a happy peace; but there yet remained in the ad-
ministration of our public affairs, men capable to devise
liberal things.—PATRIOTS of an enlightened stamp, who
have been long tried and trusted in the most arduous
concerns of their country, during all the periods of the
late revolution.

Under such men, the establishment of a general le-
minary of learning for this state, could not be difficult.
They set an example with their own liberal subscrip-
tions, which hath been followed by such a list of con-
tributors on each shore, that the building of both col-
leges, and furnishing their libraries and necessary phi-
lological and mathematical apparatus, although at an
expence of between twenty and thirty thousand pounds,
will probably be soon accomplished in this way.

With respect to WASHINGTON COLLEGE, on the
eastern shore, the general assembly, by their unanimous
resolves of the 17th November 1783, were pleased to
declare "that the numerous subscribers towards the
founding it, had given an exemplary proof of their
zeal for the honour and interest of their country; and
that their liberal exertions in that behalf, did merit the
approbation of the legislature, and (when circumstances
would permit) ought to receive their public encourage-
ment and assistance." The governor and council, in
an address to the general assembly in May 1783, highly
approving the establishment of this college, had warm-
ly recommended the making similar establishments in
other parts of the state, meaning the western
shore.

It remains now to be inquired, whether in the ac-
complishment of these useful and pious establishments,
which reflect so much honour upon Maryland, "ad-
ditional burdens and taxes have been laid upon the
people." Certain it is that the visitors and governors
of Washington college did not desire any new burden
to be laid, as expressly appears from the 5th paragraph
of the memorial presented by their committee praying
the assistance of the legislature (in pursuance of their
former resolves) which is as follows, viz.

"Your memorialists humbly conceive that with-
out any new burden to the good people of this state, it may be as
easy now as at any future day, to give such assistance,
by granting to this seminary a reasonable proportion
of the monies heretofore appropriated towards the building
of a college or colleges; and by such additional means as
may be a discouragement to vice and immorality, and
at the same time create a fund for the advancement
of learning, and the cultivation of those virtues which tend
to improve the manners of the rising generation, and
exalt their genius above the temptation of low vice, and
debauching pursuits of every kind." This memorial was
signed by the following visitors and governors of the
college, as a committee for that purpose, viz.

William Paca, Samuel Chase, Pere Lethbrury,
John Henry, John Scott, Peter Chaille.

Thus then it appears that no new burden was de-
signed, but only the payment of an old debt; and the
application of monies before appropriated for the pur-
pose of learning and the benefit of the rising genera-
tion.

In November sessions 1773—By the "act for emitting
bills of credit and applying part thereof; the sum of
42,666 dollars and two thirds of a dollar, being sixteen
thousand pounds, was appropriated to and for the esta-
blishment of a seminary of learning, in such manner as
should be directed and appointed by (some future) act
of general assembly; and for that purpose, to be locked
up in an iron chest with two locks and keys, &c." The
calamities of war rendered it necessary to unlock the
chest; but with a solemn pledge of the public faith that
the money should be re-placed as soon as possible, and
applied for the founding of a public seminary of learn-
ing. The principal and interest, in November last,
would have amounted to twenty five thousand one hun-
dred and twenty pounds. Could that sum have been
paid to the colleges, and laid out in the purchase of
certificates or other property in the funds of this, or
even some of the neighbouring states, it would have at
least doubled itself as a capital and produced a revenue
to the colleges of at least three thousand pounds a
year.

Thus it appears, as said before, that the college
laws, are not any new burden upon the people, but
only a wife and easy provision for the payment or in-
terest of an old debt. And when every other public
DEBT was to be funded, and provision made for the
payment of interest till the capital can be discharged,
it would have been very unjust that this DEBT to the
rising generation, our own children and posterity, al-
though one of the oldest, and contracted at the very
commencement of the war, should alone remain ne-
glected; more especially as the provision made for it
(marriage licences excepted) which heretofore were the
perquisite of governors) is not a tax upon any person,
unless those who choose to pay it. For no person is
under a necessity to deal with a hawker or pedlar; to
incur a fine or forfeiture by a breach of the laws; or
to lay out his money in purchasing spirituous liquors
by gills or pints, or at booths and benches, at horse-
races and fairs.—And of those who in a jovial mood
choose to contribute in this way, their quota will
scarcely be a great by the year.

But if the college debts were to be paid by a public
tax, it would still be as reasonable as the payment of
other debts in the same way; and those who would
chiefly contribute to such payment will save forty times
the yearly sum to the public, by having the means of
education within their own state. The inhabitants of
the eastern shore in particular ought to think themselves
obliged to those who have brought half the money
heretofore set aside for learning, across the bay for their
emolument; when originally it was expected that the
whole would be for the more immediate benefit of the
western shore.—It should be further known that part
of the same revenue which is for satisfaction of the mo-
ney appropriated to the founding a seminary of learn-
ing, viz. ordinary and retailers licences are given to
the town of Baltimore for lighting and sweeping the
streets; and to the city of Annapolis for other public
uses. The residue goes into the treasury, which is
probably not be a shilling the poorer, as so many public
bodies are interested in a strict collection of the
duties.

Maryland, April 4th, 1784.

Annapolis, April 18, 1785.

FOR SALE,

THE convenient brick house and other improvements, with an acre lot, on the Severn, at present (and for some time past) occupied by the chancellor. If not sold by the 15th of June next, will be to rent. For terms apply to
6w JAMES WILLIAMS.

April 19, 1785.

On the 9th day of May next, will be exposed to PUBLIC SALE, for cash, at the late dwelling house of Dr. Alexander Hamilton Smith, late of Calvert county, deceased, UPWARDS of thirty likely country born slaves, consisting of men, women, boys, and girls; also a number of horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs; a variety of household furniture and plantation utensils; also a parcel of medicine and shop furniture.
A. S. P. (M. S. MARY SMITH, executrix.)

All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, otherwise suits will be commenced against them. M. S.

CATHARINE SIEBERT,

WITH the assistance of journeymen, and apprentices brought up by her late husband, Mr. Justus Siebert, means to continue keeping the shop for dressing hair, making cushions, curls, &c. for ladies, as carried on in the time of her husband. Mrs. Siebert, though she addresses this to the public, particularly intends it for those who frequented the shop, and generously honoured Mr. Siebert with their custom in his life time; she hopes they will not now forsake her in the hour of distress, if they do, the only means of her support will be gone for ever. Though the apprentices may not be equally capable as the master was, whom they have lost, yet it is acknowledged one of them dresses ladies and gentlemen with as much taste as any other hair-dresser in Annapolis; assisted by him, she flatters herself with being able to give satisfaction to all who honour her with employment, particularly to customers whose kindness she has so frequently experienced.

April 20, 1785.

ALL those gentlemen who have subscribed to the paper in my hands for the purpose of founding a college on the western shore of Maryland, are requested to meet at the Stadt-house, in Annapolis, on the fifth day of July next, at 11 o'clock, to choose visitors for the said college, in pursuance of the directions of the act of assembly in that case made and provided.
6w RICHARD SPRIGG, agent.

Prince-George's county, April 15, 1785.

ECLIPSE,

STANDS at Collington Meadows, and covers at six guineas a mare, and one dollar to the groom, the money to be paid at the time the mares are sent, or between that and all the month of September next, otherwise to pay seven guineas. Pasturage for mares at 2/6 per week, but will not be answerable for escapes or other accidents.
RICHARD B. HALL.

Prince-George's county, April 17, 1785.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Henry Bradford, late of this county deceased, are desired to bring them in legally proved that they may be settled, and all those indebted unto the same, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment.
w3 ELEANOR BRADFORD, administratrix.

March 20, 1785.

THERE is at my store at Newport, a small safe, marked H. S. R. No. 1, landed from the brig Fitzhugh, captain Jenkins. Any person desiring a right thereto, may have it by paying the expense of advertising.
w3 BENJAMIN REEDER.

Will be SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, the 10th day of June, if fair, if not the next fair day,

TWO thousand acres of valuable land, being part of a tract called Chew's Farm, situated upon the river Patowmack, in Washington county, about nine miles from Hagar's-town; and twenty-six from Frederick-town; this tract is of the rich limestone lands in Conococheague valley, and fully equal in soil to any in it, is very well watered and timbered, and has a considerable quantity of remarkable fine meadow ground. There are several small dwelling houses, barns, orchards, and other improvements, upon different parts of it; it will be sold off and fold in lots of one, two, or three hundred acres, as may best suit the purchasers. A very small part of the purchase money (not exceeding one fourth) will be required when possession is delivered, and the remainder in seven equal yearly payments. Colonel Richard Davis, who lives upon the premises, will shew them to any person inclining to view them previous to the day of sale. A good and sufficient title will be given by the proprietors, who will attend the sale.
2 w6

On Thursday the 19th of May 1785.

WILL be run a match, over the course at Annapolis, between Mr. Bullen's horse Brilliant, and Mr. Bowler's horse Little Daisy, four mile heats, for ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS.

On Friday, the 20th of May,

Will be run for, over the same course, a subscription purse of FORTY GUINEAS, free for any horse, mare, or gelding, heats three miles each, four years old to carry seven stone, five years old to carry seven stone ten pounds, six years old eight stone seven pounds, aged nine stone.

Any horse winning two clear heats to be entitled to the purse. Three horse to start or no race. Entrance three pounds ten shillings, to be entered with and pay George Mann the day preceding the race, or pay double entrance at the post, and to start at three o'clock.
2

Lands and Negroes for public Sale.

Baltimore, March 30, 1785.

To be sold by public vendue, at the Baltimore furnace, about two miles from Baltimore-town, on the 9th day of May next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon,

BETWEEN forty and fifty slaves, consisting of women, girls, and boys, a considerable number of which are very likely; the terms of sale are, three years credit, on the purchaser's giving bond with approved security on interest, to be paid annually.

Also, on the 16th day of May next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at major Brown's coffee-house, in Baltimore-town, will commence the sale of that famous tract of land called Philipburgh, containing about 900 acres, lying very near said town, which was advertised by us on the 13th of September last for sale, therefore shall now only add, that most of it is good farming land, exceedingly well wooded, with a considerable quantity of ship and other timber; it will be laid off in lots of various sizes, according to their situations; as part of it lies on Patapco river and Harris's creek, we apprehend there may be several good and convenient ship-yards, while those lots at a greater distance from navigation, will be commodious for gentlemen's country seats, small farms, gardens, pastures, &c. &c. The terms of sale of this land are, one shilling in the pound of the purchase money, to be paid down in cash, the next day after the sale, and three years credit to be given on the residue, on giving bond, with two or more approved securities, with legal interest, to be paid annually. Any person desirous to view the premises before the day of sale, are requested to apply to Mr. Miles Love, at Gorfuch's-point, near said town.

Also, to be sold, at the time and place last above mentioned, about 150 acres of land, lying about one and a half miles from Baltimore-town, on which stands the Mount-Royal forge, with other considerable improvements. This land will be laid out in several lots, as it may be thought will best suit the purchasers. It has been suggested to us, that there are several valuable mill seats on this land, exclusive of the one where the forge now stands, we therefore recommend it to those gentlemen inclinable to speculate, to view the premises, which will be shewn by Mr. Zachariah Mackubin, surveyor, in said town, who will also shew the plots of the whole of the above lands. The terms of sale of this mentioned land are the same of that of Philipburgh, except that the one fifth of the purchase money of this to be paid down in cash, the next day after the sale, instead of one shilling in the pound. Attendance will be given at the different times and places of sale, by
2 CLEMENT BROOKE, JOHN MERRYMAN.

St. Mary's county, April 6, 1785.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT valuable tract of land, whereon the subscriber now lives, situated on the river Patowmack, seven miles below Leonard-town, containing about thirteen hundred acres, one half of which is rich low land, well adapted for corn, tobacco, and small grain. The natural situation of this place, which is extremely beautiful, and equal if not superior to any in the state, is improved by a large and beautiful garden, falling yards, &c. The buildings are excellent, consisting of an elegant two story brick dwelling house, four rooms and a passage upon a floor, completely finished, a kitchen, work house, carriage houses, barns, stables, cow house, corn houses, &c. &c. As it is supposed that no one would choose to purchase without first viewing the place, any farther description is thought unnecessary. Possession will be given the purchaser at Christmas next, when one fourth of the purchase money will be expected, and credit, if required, given for the remainder, to be paid in three annual payments, on giving bond upon interest, with approved security.
2 w WILLIAM SOMERVELL.

THERE is at the plantation of Amos Gaither, living on the Head of Severn, taken up as a stray, a female MARE, about three years old, has a star in her forehead, her near hind foot white, docked, and branded on the near shoulder something like 3, about twelve hands and a half high. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.
2 w3

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS assembled, March 17, 1785.

WHEREAS it may conduce to the preservation of public credit, and the equal distribution of justice, that the amount of the national debt be ascertained with the utmost expedition; and as delay in the settlement of accounts tends to render them obscure, and to encourage frauds, by preventing the means of detecting them.

Resolved, That all persons having unliquidated claims against the United States, be, and they are hereby required, within twelve months from the date hereof, to deliver a particular abstract of such claims to some commissioner in the state in which they respectively reside; who is authorized to settle accounts against the United States. And any person or persons, neglecting to deliver their claims as aforesaid, shall be precluded from any adjustment of the same, except at the board of treasury; provided that in those states where there is no commissioner of accounts, the citizens of such state or states, shall be allowed one year for delivering their claims, from the time when a commissioner shall have been appointed and enter on the duties of his office.

That all persons who shall neglect to deliver in a particular abstract of their claims as aforesaid, shall be excluded from the benefit of settlement or allowance.
2 CHARLES THOMSON, secretary.

March 29, 1785.

To be SOLD, on the premises, to the highest bidder, on Thursday the 19th of May next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

A TRACT of land, in Charles county, within ten miles of Benedict, and about the same distance from Magruder's warehouse, called Wiltshire Plains, containing by estimation two hundred and fourteen acres, formerly the property of Richard Parran, late of Calvert county, deceased. Terms will be made known on the day of sale.
w5 THOMAS MACKALL.

April 14, 1785.

IN pursuance of an act of assembly passed last session, will be sold, on twelve months credit, on bond with good security, at Cambridge, in Dorchester county, on Wednesday the fifteenth day of June, if fair, if not the next fair day, the following tracts of land, viz. New Market, with dwelling and out houses, containing twenty two acres; Bennett's Pasture, six acres, adjoining; Green-Timber-yard, sixty-five acres; all on Hungre river; Hog-Quarter, two hundred and fifty acres, on Blackwater.
2 CHARLES STEUART, administrator of John Bennett.

TO BE SOLD,

FOUR beds, bolsters, and pillows, almost new; three walnut bedsteads, with screws andacking bottoms complete; fourteen pair of new blankets, one pair of genteel looking-glasses, two pair of new tongs and shovels, one pair of new candlesticks, and sundry other things that will suit any person who takes in boarders. Enquire of the printers.
2

Annapolis, April 14, 1785.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO likely young healthy strong negro men, one about twenty-five, the other about twenty-three years of age, and have each had the small-pox; the elder is a good plowman, carter, and wagoner, and can do any kind of plantation business; the younger is a good plowman, and has been used to any kind of plantation business. For terms apply to
2 THOMAS HYDE.

To be LEASED for ninety-nine years, renewable, A NUMBER of lots in the city of Annapolis. For terms apply to CHARLES STEUART, at his store.
2

April 8, 1785.

THE members of the Jockey Club, are requested to meet at Mr. Mann's tavern, in Annapolis, the 18th day of May next, at 11 o'clock, on business of consequence.
2 w

Maryland, April 9, 1785.

WHEREAS my wife Ariana Wayman, refuses to live with me, I hereby forewarn all persons from crediting or contracting with her, on my account, as I shall answer no debt or contract whatever, made by her after this date.
2 EDMUND WAYMAN, sen.

Open his Mouth and look in.

Hooe's ferry, April 1, 1785.

RAN away from the subscriber, living at Hooe's ferry, on the 25th day of March, DAVY, a small black negro man slave, very thin visage, most of his teeth are decayed by the venereal disorder, with an entire loss of the palate of his mouth, which occasions him to snuffle to exceedingly, that it is difficult to understand him. Whoever apprehends the said slave and brings him to me, or secures him in any gaol, so that I get him again, shall receive a reward of five guineas, provided he is taken twenty miles from home, if under twenty miles one guinea.
2 w GERARD HOOE.

Annapolis, Intendant's office, February 26, 1785.
To be SOLD, at Mr. M'Candle's tavern, in
Baltimore-town, on Tuesday the third day of
May next, if fair, if not, the first fair day there-
after, in tenths.

ONE fifth of the Baltimore iron works, consist-
ing of a furnace and two forges, with upwards
of 28,000 acres of land, more than two hundred
negroes, and also stock of every kind. Between 7 and
8000 of the above land, almost adjoining Baltimore-
town, is now laying off in lots, and will be sold
some time in the same month by the company, by
which the purchasers of these two tenths will be
greatly benefited. Bonds, with approved security,
will be required, payable the first day of January
1790, with lawful interest to be paid annually, in
current money, depreciation, or any other liquidated
certificates of this state for specie. If the last bid-
der is not ready with his securities to enter into
bond, the next bidder to him will be considered as
the purchaser. Inventories will be produced on the
day of sale.

DAN. or ST. THO. JENIFER,
Intendant of the revenue.

Patowmack Canal.

Annapolis, February 12, 1785.
BY virtue of an act of the last general assembly of
Maryland, entitled, An ACT for establishing
a company for opening and extending the navigation
of the river Patowmack,

NOTICE is hereby given, that the laudable
subscription, so essentially necessary to accomplish
a work fraught with such universal advantages, is
now opened at Annapolis, where it will so continue
until the tenth day of May next, in the hands of
CHRISTOPHER RICHMOND,
JOHN DAVIDSON.

Talbot county, March 1, 1785.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers
intend to apply to the next general assembly, to
vest in them a good and sufficient title in fee simple,
in part of a certain tract of land in Caroline county,
called Old Field's Inclosure, agreeable to a purchase
thereof made by a certain John Price of Joseph Gill.
BENJAMIN BENNY,
SUSANNAH BENNY,
REBECCA PRICE,
MARY PRICE.

Houses and lots for sale.

March 23, 1785.
To be SOLD by the subscriber, at private sale,
THREE very valuable houses and lots, stand-
ing on Prince-George's-street, one of the most
commodious and convenient streets for trade of any
in the city of Annapolis. For terms apply to the
subscriber.

THOMAS RUTLAND.

TO BE SOLD,
A VERY valuable tract of land lying on Aquia
ruff, in Stafford county, in Virginia, not
more than one mile from Aquia warehouse, about
six miles from Dumfries, and twelve miles from Fre-
derickburg, containing six thousand acres; it is
well watered and abounding with timber, calculated
for planting or farming; on this land are several
valuable mill seats, one particularly so. The above
will be sold in lots of two or five hundred acres, as
may best suit the purchasers; if sold by the whole
tract three years credit will be given for one half
the purchase, if in small lots only one year's credit
will be given for one half; the other being paid at
the time of conveyance. For further particulars en-
quire of the subscriber opposite to Lower Marl-
borough, in Maryland, or colonel Bailey Washing-
ton, near to and adjoining the premises, who will
show the land.

WILLIAM FITZHUGH.

WHEREAS Joshua Lee, late of Queen-
Anne's county, did, in his life time, on the
27th day of December 1784, sign and seal an instru-
ment of writing, which he published and declared
to be his last will and testament; and whereas the
same instrument of writing was subscribed by two
witnesses only, by reason whereof the same is by
law insufficient to pass the real estate therein intended
to be devised: Notice is therefore hereby given,
that I intend to prefer a petition to the next general
assembly of this state, praying an act to pass, where-
by the instrument of writing aforesaid, may be de-
clared and confirmed to be the last will and testament
of the aforesaid Joshua Lee; and good and sufficient
for the purpose aforesaid.

RACHEL LEE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next
general assembly of this state, to appoint com-
missioners to make a correct survey of the town of
Upper Marlborough, in Prince-George's county,
in order to ascertain and establish the boundaries
thereof.

ROMULUS, A thorough bred Colt,

WILL cover this season at the subscriber's, in
Charles county, within four miles of Plica-
taway, at the moderate price of six dollars a mare,
and two shillings and six pence to the groom. Ro-
mulus is a good bay, full fifteen hands high, rising
four years old, stout, well formed, very active,
and I have great reason to believe he will make a
good running horse; he was got by True Whig,
who was got by Regulus, who was got by Pear-
nought, who was got by Martindale's Regulus, who
was got by the Godolphin Arabian; his dam was
Aurora, who was got by Monkey, upon a mare of
the Spanish breed imported by Mr. Harrison, father
to the present Mr. Nath. Harrison, on James river.
I will find pasturage for mares at two shillings and
six-pence per week, great care shall be taken of
them, but will not be answerable for escapes or ac-
cidents.

BENJAMIN CAWOOD.

N. B. In order to establish the pedigree of Ro-
mulus, I have thought proper to insert the following
certificates:

The bay mare Aurora, now the property of Mr.
Benjamin Gwinn, of Fairfax, was bred by me, she
was got by my imported horse Monkey, her dam
was of the Spanish breed imported by my father.
Given under my hand this 21st day of May 1783.

NATH. HARRISON.

True Whig was bred by me, and was got by my
old horse Regulus, out of the dam of Apollo; she
was an imported mare, and said to be of the first
blood in England, but her pedigree being lost I do
not at present recollect it.

June 17, 1783.

WILLIAM FITZHUGH.

The bay colt Romulus, now the property of
Messieurs Gwinn and Cawood, was bred by me; he
was got by True Whig, out of my old mare Aurora,
both mentioned above. Given under my hand this
22d day of June 1783.

BENJAMIN GWINN.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

December 21, 1784.
RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-
Arundel county, near Queen-Anne, a negro man
slave named SAM, about five feet seven inches high,
well made, has a very flat nose, and when his mouth
is shut his under lip looks very large and prominent; has
a remarkable scar upon his neck reaching almost from
his ear to his collar bone occasioned by an imposthume;
but on which side I am not certain; had on and took
with him various articles of cloathing, among which
were a coarse blue cloth coat, white kersey waistcoat,
black worsted knit breeches, black leather shoes, white
metal shoe buckles, striped holland coat, nankeen
waistcoat and breeches, two olivabrig shirts and trousers,
a crocus frock, and a new felt hat, but as he has been
absent from my service since the 15th of July last it
is probable he may have got other cloaths. I have been
informed he has forged pass and has changed his
name from Sam to Jen, and endeavours to pass for a
free man. Whoever will take up and secure said negro
in any goal, so that I may get him again, shall receive
the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought
home, paid by

WILLIAM DAVIS, jun.

FOR SALE,

November 2, 1784.
THAT very valuable plantation, late the pro-
perty of William Thomas, deceased, contain-
ing about 800 acres of land, beautifully situated on
the mouth of South river, about three miles from
the city of Annapolis, and about 300 acres cleared,
the whole of exceeding good quality, producing fine
tobacco, corn, wheat, oats, and rye; the improve-
ments are, a very good convenient dwelling house,
kitchen, corn house, stables, tobacco houses, &c.
a good apple orchard, with a variety of other fruit
trees; some meadow in timothy and more may be
made at a very trifling expence; there are many ad-
vantages attending its situation too tedious to men-
tion, among the number the convenience to markets,
and for fishing and fowling, as in the season there
are a great abundance of fine fish, crabs, oysters,
and wild fowl. Likewise to be sold, a number of
negroes, some of which are very valuable house ser-
vants, also some excellent horses fit for the road or
draught. For terms enquire of the subscriber,
living on the premises.

P. W. THOMAS.

Saint Margaret's Westminster parish, March 18,
1785.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will
be preferred to the next general assembly, to
pass a law directing and empowering the justices of
Anne-Arundel county, to assess on the inhabitants
of Saint Margaret's Westminster parish, the sum of
fifty-four pounds seven shillings sterling, with in-
terest, to repay the reverend Mr. Magowan a sum
of money by him advanced for the completion of
the Chapel of Ease, in the said parish.

Intendant's and auditor's offices, state of Maryland,
April 5, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by an act of
the assembly passed last session, entitled, An act
to limit the time for bringing in and settling claims
against the state, it is enacted, "That all claims
upon this state by any citizen thereof, which have
arisen before the 10th day of January 1785, shall
be brought in, liquidated, and settled, on or before
the 10th day of November 1785, and no claim
against the state, by any citizen thereof, which did
arise on any account or transaction whatsoever, be-
fore the said 10th day of January 1785, shall, after
the said 10th day of November 1785, be passed or
settled by the auditor or intendant, or paid by this
state, unless the person having such claim is or shall
be an infant, non compos mentis, or feme covert,
or be out of the state, in which cases one year shall
be allowed to such persons respectively, after the
disability removed or the person so being out of the
state, returns to bring in and settle such claim."

The intendant and auditor inform the public,
that the hours of doing business in their offices, are
from six o'clock to eight o'clock in the morning,
and from nine o'clock in the forenoon till two
o'clock in the afternoon, at which times attendance
will be punctually given.

DAN. or ST. THO. JENIFER, intendant.
C. RICHMOND, auditor-general.

Annapolis, April 4, 1785.

JOSEPH CLARK,

Architect, Builder, and Surveyor,

COMPOSES designs, draws plans, elevations,
and sections of buildings of all kinds in civil
architecture; makes out bills of scantling, and all
other materials; makes calculations and estimates
of the expence of the labour as well as the ma-
terials; values all kinds of work in buildings that
is already executed; directs workmen, and surveys
the execution of building; and will contract for the
execution of any kind of building in civil archi-
tecture; surveys and plots lands, &c.

CARPENTERS.

I want to hire thirty journeymen carpenters;
twelve months work will be insured them. I will
give good encouragement to two men who under-
stand lines, and have a capacity to command respect,
and to lead a set of carpenters in their work.

JOSEPH CLARK.

To be SOLD on Thursday the 10th day of May
next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

THE houses and lot belonging to the late James
Dick, in Annapolis, where James Dick and
Stewart formerly kept store. The day following
will be exposed to sale, at Newington rope-walk,
within one mile of Annapolis, about sixty acres of
land, laid out in acre lots; likewise the houses and
utensils belonging to the said rope-walk. Terms
will be made known on the day of sale, or by ap-
plying to the subscribers.

MARY M'CULLOCH,
CHARLES STEUART,
JAMES M'CULLOCH,
executors of James Dick.

TO BE SOLD,

ABOUT 1300 acres of land, lying near the
Head of Severn, about 16 miles from Annapo-
lis, and 17 from Baltimore; the soil is adapted
both to farming and planting, and has the advan-
tage of a very large tract of meadow ground, a con-
siderable part of which is cleared and may be im-
proved at a small expence; the land is chiefly wood-
ed, and the lower parts abound with a great variety
of lofty timber, it is well watered, and has a good
seat for a mill, and only six miles from navigation.
For terms apply to the subscriber in Annapolis.

JAMES STEUART.

CUB,

FORMERLY the property of colonel Francis
Thornton, is in high perfection, at the sub-
scriber's, and will cover more the ensuing season
sixteen dollars.

Cub is from the first stock in England and Arabia,
as appears from his pedigree, which is so well
known, to infer it now will be useless.

The uncommon strength, activity, and great per-
formance of Cub's colts on the turf, renders him
in estimation equal to any horse on the continent.

I have exceeding good pasturage at 2/6 per week,
but will not be answerable for escapes or other ac-
cidents.

WILLIAM COURTS.

Prince-George's county, March 4, 1785.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mr. John
Hiams, late of Queen-Anne, deceased, are re-
quested to make immediate payment, and all others
that have legal claims against the same are desired
to send them in.

SINGLETON WOOTTON, administrator.